

GATHERINGS.

IN ERROR.

"Give me, this day, dear Lord," I cried,
"Some blessed station near Thy side;
Some place in very deed for Thee,
That I may know Thy need of me."
Thus pleading, praying up and down,
I wandered, searching field and town.
Intent on task, the very best,
Eluding still my eager quest.

And morn to noonday brightened night,
Drew slowly towards the fading light,
Till, low kneeling at the throne,
With empty hands, made weary moan;
"Thou hast not any room for me!
No work was mine, dear Christ, for Thee!"

Then sudden on my thrilling sight
Saw I Thy face, and love and light,
The Master's answer to my prayer,
In conscious answer to my prayer,
He looked mine eyes, in shame I
Knew I had wandered far and wide,
Instead of waiting at His side.

For, in all day, the swift hours through
The work, Christ-given for me to do,
In mine own house had I sought Him,
And, convicted so of sin,
Could only lift my look to His,
The great God pardon ask for this.

That I had wandered far and wide,
Instead of waiting at His side;
That I had yet to learn how sweet
The home tasks at the Master's feet.

Often the most useful Christians
Are those who serve their Master in
little things. He never despises the
day of small things, or else he would
not hide his oaks in tiny acorns, or
the wealth of a wheat field in bags
of little seeds.—T. L. Cuyler.

Applaudation of Quakers on a visit
to Russia in behalf of the persecuted
Stundists, Baptists and others in that
empire, were coolly informed by the
Minister of Religion there, M. P. de
danostoff, that "there is no such
thing in the whole of Russia as re-
ligious intolerance." Lying, in Rus-
sia, seems to adjust its proportions to
those of the empire itself.—EX.

"There must be something very
good in human nature, or people
would not experience so much pleas-
ure in living; there must be some-
thing very bad in human nature, or
people would not try to improve
themselves." These words, which I
became convinced of, and got
their chief pleasure in life out of it,
and also, in this, that there is
some basis for the idea that it is
ignorance rather than badness which
keeps so many people from being
generous.—Foreign Mission Jour-
nal.

They are discussing the question in
England whether the Christian shall
wear a badge in order to indicate
what and who he is. It is argued on
the one hand that Christians may
readily recognize each other, and on
the other hand it is said that it would
be abused by religious tramps and
hypocrites. For our part, we believe
it a Christ-like spirit shown in
character and life is not a sufficient
badge, ribbon, gold and mottoes
cannot take its place.—Cen. Baptist.

The solution of this question is "Let
your light so shine," not your brass-
button, your blue badge, nor your
big bag, but your own Bible bright-
ness.

Alexander could conquer the
legions of Persia, but he could not
conquer his passions. Caesar triumphed
in a hundred battles, but he fell a
victim to the desire of being
king. Bonaparte vanquished nearly
the whole of Europe, but he could
not vanquish his own ambition. And
in humble life, nearer home, in our
own everyday affairs, most of us
are drawn aside from the path of
duty and discretion, because we do
not resist some temptation or over-
come some prejudice.—Goodrich.

Have you ever considered the
Christian duty of being pleasant?
Whether you feel happy or worried,
whether things are going well or ill,
with you, you have no right, by
your words or even by a doleful
countenance, to cast gloom on
others. As a Christian, you have a
light in your heart, and you are com-
manded to let it shine. You are not
only to rejoice, but to impart joy,
evermore. Have you ever tried
through the duties and trials of one
day, "to be a blessing, making your
very presence a light and joy to all
you meet? Try it.—Cumberland
Presbyterian.

Graver questions were never pre-
sented to a people than those con-
cerning the colored people of the
South. Patriotism and Christianity
demand a wise, just treatment of a
subject so enveloped with difficul-
ties, prejudices and misunderstand-
ings. So much of bitterness has
marked its discussion that many
wise men refuse to enter a field
where thorns and briars so plenti-
fully grow. Let us cherish kindness
and patience. Let us aid them by
counsel and contribution in their
work. Wherever there is an open
door for usefulness and help, let us
enter it for their good, and the glory
of Christ. Methods and opportuni-
ties will suggest themselves to the
earnest, hopeful spirit, which we
should constantly increase and cher-
ish.—Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D.,
in Alabama Baptist.

FROM GEORGIA.

In coming to Georgia one almost
naturally feels that he has gotten
into something that is immense.

When we learn of the great territory
which it embraces, we conclude
that it is justly named the Empire
State of the South. While Georgia
has easily stood in the front ranks,
among her sister States, in her agri-
cultural and commercial interests,
her Baptist population has been
progressive in maintaining a high
standard of religious zeal in prom-
oting the kingdom of the Lord.

The Baptists here are a great people,
and being encouraged by past suc-
cess, are now ready to lay great
plans for the future. The State
Convention is well organized, the
forces being kept well in hand by
Dr. J. B. Gibson, the efficient Cor-
responding Secretary of the State
Board. This liberal brother has
shown how broad-minded he is by
the efficient help he has recently
rendered Bro. Powell, who has been
among our people in the interest of
the centennial work. The amount
we have been asked to contribute to
this fund was \$25,000. It is said
that \$17,000 of this amount has been
secured.

Financially, our people seem to be
much better off than they are in
your State. The seasons, here, last
year appear to have been more fa-
vorable for the production of good
crops than they were in Mississippi.
There it is not uncommon to hear
complaints of great financial de-
pression, but here it has not been
my misfortune to hear much of hard-
times.

In educational matters our people
are moving along well. There was
much regret expressed at the de-
parture of Dr. Nulnally, who ac-
cepted the pastorate of the Central
Church, Memphis, Tenn. He did a
great work for Mercer University
during the short time he was there.
While his decision to go was great-
ly lamented, yet it is a consolation
to feel that the educational success
of a great denomination does not at
all depend on the services of any
one man.

Religiously there is no special in-
terest worthy of note, this being an
unfavorable time of the year for
special efforts in religious work. It
is said that some gentlemen in Atlanta
have extended an invitation to Bob
Ingersoll to come and deliver one of
his noted lectures on agnosticism.
Just who these gentlemen are no
one seems able to find out. Earnest
protests have been made against
this invitation on the part of some
of the leading ministers of Atlanta.
On last Sunday Dr. J. B. Haw-
thorne paid his respects to Mr. In-
gersoll in language so plain as to in-
dicate that he is not favorably dis-
posed toward the views held by
that distinguished gentleman. Our
friend and brother, Dr. Dobbs,
formerly of Columbus, Mississippi,
has had the billows rolling around
his feet. This came in the form of
some anonymous letters which, it
was thought, were written by a
neighbor pastor, of another denom-
ination. In this the Rev. Sam Jones
took a part and advised his friend
to take a stick and give Dr. Dobbs a
frailing. It is consoling to know
that the advice was not acted upon.
Jackson is a thrifty town mid-
way between Atlanta and Macon.
No healthier locality can be found
anywhere, and the town is blessed with
one of the very best schools the
country affords. The curriculum is
fine and the school is presided over
by an enthusiastic Baptist brother.
We are in four and a half miles of
Indian Springs, a famous health re-
sort. If any of your readers desire
to move to a good place to educate
their children it would be hard to
do better than to come here. If any
one desires to know more of this
matter I will gladly give the re-
quired information.

Mississippi is to be congratulated
on bringing to her soil Rev. Dr.
Lampy. He is an excellent brother
and knows how to do hard work for
his Master. He will at once estab-
lish himself in the hearts of the
Greenville saints.

G. H. CARTER.
Jackson, Ga.

SEMINARY BRIEF NOTES.

DEAR BRO. EDITORS—I forgot to
mention in my last report that Bro.
Powell was with us on our last mis-
sionary day and gave as a fine talk
on missions and reached the climax
of his speech when he came to men-
tion the centennial work, which I
suppose many of our people have found
out of this.

1. The Ohio river at this point is
a great deal higher now than it was
at any time last winter, but our in-
formation is that it is not likely to
get any higher as it is falling some.

2. Our beloved Bro. Hardy, from
our State, has been quite sick for
the past few weeks but has recovered
and resumes his studies again.

3. Dr. Kerfoot, our professor of
Systematic Theology, has invented
a scheme to get acquainted with his
pupils in at least three ways:

1. By asking the brother to recite
and occasionally ask him his opinion
on certain parts of hard doctrine.

2. By permitting the brethren to
ask him promiscuous questions; and

3. By inviting the whole class—
seven at a time to take tea with
him. Seven of us were out the other
evening, and find that of the three
methods, we liked the third the
best, and would most heartily re-
commend it to all professors as it

is a stimulus to both professor and
pupil. We have over a hundred in
this class and I must say of all
teachers I ever heard of the Bible,
Dr. Kerfoot is the most orthodox of
any.

I am interrupted just here by
Bro. W. H. Thompson coming in
with the sad information that he
will have to take his departure from
us to-night.

We are indeed sorry he is leaving
us, though he has the best of the
course. This is his second session
here, and it is not necessary to say
he has gotten along well, both with
his studies and two churches he has
in charge.

Any church that needs a good
preacher and pastor would do a wise
and good thing by securing W. H.
Thompson of State Springs, Miss.,
for he is worthy of a church for all
his time.

4. We missed Dr. Broadus all last
week from our New Testament
class, he being called away to de-
liver the speech of the occasion on
presentation day of the Baptist Col-
lege at Deland, Florida.

(\$125,000.) About one hundred
and twenty-five thousand dollars
was transferred from private bene-
factors to the University.

Dr. Robertson filled Dr. Broadus'
place in his absence and certainly
gave some fine lectures. With I
had space to mention a few points.
May I mention one Bro. Editors?
"Don't understand me to oppose or-
ganizations, such as women's soci-
eties, etc., when I say above all
things else we need, is more indi-
vidual Christian work for the Mas-
ter."

Dorcas, in Acts 9:36 did not wait
till a society was formed and she got
to be president of it before she went
to work for Jesus. She found plenty
of work to do, and had plenty of
liberty too.—Robertson.

Dr. Broadus will meet his classes
again to-morrow and we will be
glad to see him.

Yours fraternally,
A. C. BALL.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 20.

President Harrison sent to the
Senate on Thursday last week,
the draft of a treaty for the annex-
ation of the Hawaiian Islands, abso-
lutely and forever, of all rights of
sovereignty of whatever kind, in
and over the Hawaiian Islands and
their dependencies, renouncing in
favor of the United States every
sovereign right of which as an inde-
pendent nation it is now possessed;

the Hawaiian Islands and key
thereunto appertaining, and each
and every portion thereof to "become
and be an integral part of the United
States." A like transfer is made of
all government property, of what-
ever sort, "say that the public lands
are reserved for each disposition as
the United States government shall
make of them." Under special law,
"educational and other public pur-
poses" being had in view. The ex-
isting government and law of the
Islands are to continue in force until
provision otherwise is made, "sub-
ject to the paramount authority of
the United States." Further immig-
ration of Chinese laborers into
Hawaii is prohibited, until Congress
shall otherwise provide. The public
debt of Hawaii is assumed. Provision
is made for the ex-Queen of an
annuity of \$20,000, and the sum of
\$150,000, in a single payment, is to
be received by the Princess Kaiulani;
in each case on condition of submis-
sion "in good faith to the authority
of the government of the United
States and the local government of
the Islands." These are the chief
provisions of the treaty. It is
anticipated that action upon it will
be speedy, so that the matter may be
substantially closed during the
present administration.—Standard.

NOTES FROM COLDWATER AS-
SOCIATION.

Our fifth Sunday meeting at Sen-
atobia in January was not largely
attended but was a delightful and
profitable occasion for those who
did attend. We had essays and
talks on practical, as well as doctri-
nal questions. That which elicited
the most general and interesting
discussion was the excellent paper
presented by Bro. L. S. Foster on
the history of Sunday Schools. It
was so good that by a vote of the
meeting we decided to give the read-
ers of THE RECORD the benefit of it.
Our next meeting will be with the
Harmony church, at Harmontown,
Lafayette county.

We need another good preacher,
perhaps two, in our Association.
The death of Bro. Richardson and
the removal of Bro. Copeland have
left some vacant churches in our
bounds. I learn that Bro. J. E.
Barnett will supply the churches
formerly served by Bro. Richardson,
and Bro. W. T. Hudson has ac-
cepted Mt. Zion, one of Bro. Cop-
eland's churches; but this means that
others are left pastorless, that these
brethren may serve those named.

The removal of Bro. L. N. Brock
from our Association is generally
regretted by the brethren. He is a
good worker and will be missed.

It is with much pleasure that I
note the fact that Bro. W. M. Al-
fred, of Monroe, La., has accepted
the call to Sardis and Batesville,
the field made vacant by the re-
moval of Bro. Brock. Bro. Alfred
is a good man, acceptable preacher,
and excellent pastor and worker.
He is a valuable accession to the
ministry of our State, as well as to
Coldwater Association. It is quite
pleasant for me to have him as a
neighboring pastor, as we were
formerly co-workers in Louisiana.

Last Sunday was a pleasant day
for the good people of Byhalia. It

was the time set for the ordination
of Bro. H. A. Duboise to the work
of the ministry. The presbytery
was composed of Pastor John
Thompson, E. L. Wesson and the
writer. The examination was con-
ducted by Bro. E. L. Wesson, and
was thorough. The answers given
by Bro. Duboise were clear and
scriptural, and in every way highly
satisfactory. After an order of the
church, by vote, for the presbytery
to proceed with the ordination, the
sermon was preached by the writer.
After the sermon came the ordina-
tion prayer, led by Bro. Wesson,
then the charge by pastor Thomp-
son. Bro. Duboise has been em-
ployed as missionary in the north-
eastern portion of our Association
for half his time, and we expect
good work from him. It is delig-
hful to see how Bro. Thompson is
growing on these Byhalia people.
The longer he continues with them,
the more they love him. He is
growing in favor with them not by
a compromise of truth, but by earnest
consecration to the work and a
faithful proclamation of all the
counsels of God.

We had a delightful day at Col-
water the first Sunday in February.
It was the time set for our mis-
sionary meeting. We had with us
two charming ladies, W. T. Lowrey,
of Blue Mountain, and L. S. Foster,
of Senatobia, both did us good service.

Bro. Lowrey spoke in the forenoon
of the centennial of missions and Wm.
Carey, and Bro. Foster spoke in
the afternoon of the importance of the
foreign mission work in its relation
to the home work. Bro. Lowrey
took the collection at the close of
his address, which will foot up
about \$75. We would all like to
see this collection to be larger, but
could hardly have come at a worse
time. Those who have not been in
this section of the country can't
know how exceedingly scarce money
is in these parts. I feel that the
work of that day will tell on the
future life of the church.

Bro. Lowrey left Coldwater in the
afternoon, and spoke for our people
at this place at night, and the peo-
ple were delighted with him and his
address. The address which Bro.
Lowrey made here the night of the
first Sunday, was the introduction
to the meeting arranged for the
fourth Sunday in this month. At
that time we expect Pastor E. B.
Miller, of Grenada, with us morn-
ing and night, and are expecting a
rich treat from him.

The Hernando church has been
severely afflicted of late by the death
of Col. J. A. Payne, one of our best
men. His heart and purse were
ways open to every good cause
that appealed to him. He knew for
some time that he was approaching
his end, and he was anxious to
do as much good as he could before
he died. As soon as you give to a
needy object in any place, you do a
charitable act. If you never do
charitable acts for any except those
of your own home, it is mere self-
ishness. And whenever you do an
act of charity for charity's sake,
you stimulate others; you call at-
tention to others who are needy.

Key West is a city of 22,000 souls.
About one-third of them are Cubans,
and about one-fourth of them are
negroes. Nearly all the white peo-
ple are either emigrants from the
Bahama Islands, or their descend-
ants. Our church is composed al-
most entirely of this class. We have
132 names on our roll. Many of
these are far in the background as
respects church work. Only a few
of them are active members. But
we have an elegant house of wor-
ship, and we are building up a con-
gregation, I hope of good material.

Our town is in a distressing finan-
cial condition. Several important
business failures have occurred re-
cently. A large cigar factory went
to the wall yesterday, many of them
are half closed, little money is put
into circulation, and the prospects
are becoming really alarming. But
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Yours fraternally,
J. L. D. HILLIER.
Feb. 15, 1893.

THE CENTENNIAL FUND FOR
PERMANENT WORK.

At the session of the Southern Ba-
ptist Convention in Atlanta last May
it was unanimously decided to raise
a special fund of \$250,000, to be
equally divided between the Home
and Foreign Boards, to be used for
permanent work, such as chapel
building, Bible translation, etc., as
distinguished from the regular work
of supporting missionaries. That the
securing of this fund be pushed with
all possible vigor." Not a dissenting
voice was raised.

A committee was appointed to ap-
portion this amount among the
States as follows: Joseph Shack-
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N. A. Bailey, J. G. Gibson, W. S.
Ryland, Joshua Levering, J. W.
Bozeman, W. R. Rothwell, N. B.
Broughton, J. A. Speight, J. L. Vass,
O. H. Jones, B. H. Carroll and A. E.
Owen. Every State and the District
of Columbia had representation on
this committee, which did its work,
and its report was unanimously
adopted by the Convention. More-
over all the State bodies, so far as the
Centennial Committee know, have
endorsed the action of the Conven-
tion. Not an objection was offered,
and not a dissenting opinion ex-
pressed. It is difficult to see how
Southern Baptists could be more
thoroughly committed to anything
than they are committed to the rais-
ing of this fund.

It was never contemplated that

good of letting our charity begin
abroad, for nobody ever mentioned
to me before, the fact that any of
our people are kept back for such a
reason. The beginning of that lit-
tle work for others calls attention
to home needs, and will stimulate
others to meet those needs. She
saw the point at once. Next day I
preached a sermon on caring for the
poor. And if you will allow me I
will give in substance one of my (as
Bill Nye would say) bright and
catchy remarks on that point. I
said that we often hear the expres-
sion: "Charity begins at home,"
but let us examine that proposition.
Charity that begins at home is ex-
pressed on one's self, on one's fam-
ily or neighbor, on those close to
the person of him who gives. That
is not charity at all; it is essentially
selfishness. Charity cannot, in the
very nature of things, begin at home.
If we spend our money on our own,
we do it to please ourselves, and
hence we do it for ourselves, and
that is selfishness. Charity, in its
very nature, must operate on those
who can make no return to us
for the good we do to them."

It is perfectly clear that "charity
begins at home" is what the logic-
ian would call a fallacy. It in-
volves a contradiction, not in terms,
but in conditions. I urged further
that no benevolent act we may do
ever hurts any other benevolent
cause. There is no conflict between
the Cuban mission, the Mexican
mission, and the China mission,
missional education, college endow-
ment and the like. While one ap-
peals strongly to one class, the
effect on others will be to arouse
them in behalf of some other cause.
Our effort to help that Cuban child
is very largely increasing the Sun-
day School collections. And how?
It interests people in our Sunday
School work who never cared any-
thing for it before. As soon as our
school determined to do that, an ex-
ceptional Cuban gentleman, who, by
the way, is the husband of the girl
bro. Hamberlin baptized at Biloxi,
told our superintendent that he had
fifty cents to give every week to
our Sunday School collection. Others
are stimulated. In the Sunday
School on Feb. 12, the superintendent
told the children to bring in all the
newspapers they could find; to
seek out the poor, and if any
could not come for want of clothes
or shoes, to let her know it and
some arrangement would be made
to supply their wants. No such an-
nouncement has been made here in
a great while before. Anybody can
see that charity has begun with us,
but it did not begin at home. The
fact is, charity never begins at
home. That proposition, reduced to
its proper analysis, is to take a dol-
lar out of one's pocket and put it into
another. As soon as you give to a
needy object in any place, you do a
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thoroughly committed to anything
than they are committed to the rais-
ing of this fund.

It was never contemplated that

raising this special fund should hin-
der the enlargement of the regular
work. The Convention decided to
try to "send one hundred new mis-
sionaries to the foreign field and to
correspondingly enlarge all other
departments" of our missionary
work." This, however, is permanent
enlargement. It was never designed
to make a special effort to raise
enough money to send out these
missionaries and then fail to sustain
them. What is given to send them
out must be repeated year after year,
of course, and while this is an im-
portant part of the Centennial move-
ment, which our Committee have
ever kept in mind and ever sought
to forward, they have sought to obey
the positive instructions of the Con-
vention, which ordered us to push
"with all possible vigor" the raising
of this \$250,000, "leaving to the
several Boards to press the enlarge-
ment of the regular contributions." See Southern Baptist Convention
Minutes for 1892, pp. 15 and 42.
Brethren who know better than the
Convention how this matter ought
to be managed should have given
the Convention the benefit of their
wisdom in Atlanta. Having kept
silent then, when they should have
spoken, they should "forever after
hold their peace."

It is very important that the
Centennial Committee and the
Home Board act with the utmost har-
mony, and it is gratifying to know
that such has been the case. The
President of the Foreign Board and the
Corresponding Secretary of the Home
Board are members of the Commit-
tee; and no one need fear there will
be the slightest friction. Indeed,
these churches which have given
most to this special fund, have also
greatly increased their subscriptions
for the regular work. Several of them
have simply assumed, in whole or in
part, the support of a new mission-
ary. And it must be borne in mind
that the raising of this special fund
for permanent work will consid-
erably enlarge the regular work. There
are single fields where our Boards
pay enough for rent to support
another missionary. This fund will
provide permanent quarters for these
missions and the large amount of
rent thus saved can be used to sup-
port new missionaries.

It goes without saying that a
special fund must be raised by a
special effort. It is equally obvious
that while a special effort is being
made in a given church for one object
other objects cannot be correspond-
ingly urged. It is plain also that the
special object should be provided for
as quickly as practicable, in order to
get it out of the way of the regular
work.

Dr. W. D. Powell has been greatly
blessed so far in the work of raising
this special fund. He has also se-
cured the sending of several new
missionaries to the foreign field. If
the time allowed him to visit all the
churches the amount would be easily
secured; but the shortness of the
time and the greatness of the field
render it imperative that the friends
of the Centennial movement stir
themselves. So far four States have
taken their place in line as having
provided for securing their respective
appointments, viz: Maryland, Ken-
tucky, Alabama and North Carolina.
What States have done, the
others can as easily do. To succeed
in this special effort, to which the
denomination is so thoroughly com-
mitted, will be a grand achievement,
stimulating our interests of every
sort and giving the world a new
respect for Southern Baptists. To fail
would be mortifying, humiliating
and discouraging, and would effec-
tually prevent the undertaking of
any great and noble enterprise for
many years to come. If ever we are
to do our best, let us not this Centennial
year let the time pass us by, let us
ceaseless now?

The admirable addresses of the
Centennial meeting in Louisville
have been issued, by direction of the
Committee, in a neat pamphlet. It
is worthy of a wide circulation and
it will do good wherever it goes. All
the profits of sales go directly to the
Centennial Fund for Permanent
Work. The price per copy is twenty-
five cents postage paid, with the
usual discount to the trade. They
can be had through the State Chair-
man or through the undersigned.

T. T. EATON,
Chairman, Cen. Com. S. B. C.
Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

GOLD HAS WINGS.

Some alarm has been felt among
business men at the great outflow of
gold and the small amount of "free"
gold in the Treasury—that is of gold
above the hundred million reserve.
The banks have recently voluntarily
paid, or tendered the United States
Treasury several millions in ex-
change for legal tender to strengthen
the financial situation. Some say
that silver is driving out gold. Sec-
retary Foster does not seem to be
alarmed, nor disposed to charge
loss of gold to the silver purchase
bill. Russia, Austria, France and
Germany have been accumulating
gold. It is said that Russia in the
last year has added 130 millions to
her stock. The bank of France holds
nearly 350 millions, Austria has
about 100 millions and is paying us
one fourth per cent premium for
more. There are about various opin-
ions, fears and direful prophecies.
Possibly the secret of the gold tide
lies in the figures given below.

MIGHTY ARMIES.

Russia has about six million
soldiers, Germany five millions,
France four and one-third millions,
Italy two and one-third millions,
Turkey one and one-half millions,
and England something over one-
half a million or in all about twenty-
two millions. These and other
defences of European government

cost 1,000 million dollars annually. It
is said that Russia is filling her
pockets with gold in preparation for
war. This conjecture may or may
not be true, but the fact is that
Europe is increasing both its armies
and its stock of gold. But why should
this peculiar war, rich as it is, be
alarmed. There may be danger of an
unconscious panic but there seems
to be no good reason for one.

SMALL ARMY.

Certainly the cost of our little army
of one-fourth of a million—just one-
twenty-fourth as large as England's
and one two hundred-and-fortieth as
large as Russia's or one to every
2,400 of the population is not im-
poverishing the country so that it
need fear the temporary export of
gold or that it cannot pay its debts
in gold.

THREE PER CENT BONDS.

Will be issued if necessary, Foster
the setting and Carlisle the rising
sun of the Treasury, John Sherman
and prominent Democratic Senators
are agreed, it is said, that it will
be well to amend the old funding act
still in force, which authorizes the
Secretary to issue bonds of four, four
and half and five per cent, according
to the length of the term so that in his
discretion he may issue bonds pay-
able in five years at three per cent.
Such power affords a safe-guard
against a temporary corner in gold.
Somewhere from ninety to ninety-
five per cent of all business trans-
actions are effected without coin and
upon credit. That action which
produces more than it consumes
ought to have good credit. Why
should Uncle Sam be afraid?

WASHINGTON TALKERS.

Have subscribed about \$25,000 toward
inauguration expenses and subscrip-
tions are being freely made. Inaugu-
ration ball tickets at \$10 are now
on sale and will go towards paying
bills. Already notice of the coming
of 20,000 members of civilian associa-
tions has been given, besides tens of
thousands of soldiers. Tammany will
send 3,000 braves.

AFTER CLEVELAND.

Has been formally put in the White
House and had time to name his
Cabinet and fill the more important
executive offices taking in May, the
Presbyterians will take possession of
the Capital

